EDITOR AND PROPEREIOR.

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New York taken. THE DAILY BERALD. THESE conts per cope THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cent

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The EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Five cents er copy; \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.-LEAR-A REGULA

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWGET.-CAMPBELL'S MIN BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSSUM, Broadway - Little Cale Chang Outang - Automaton Whites, &c ARE BOOD and Evening

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. -- ETMINDIAN TOWER DINCES AC. -- TARGET EXCURSION AND PARORAM. OF THE NORTH RIVER. NEW IDEA THEATER, 485 Broadway.-LA STLPHI

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOOLT'S OPERA HOUSE Brooklyn. - E.

New York, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

## ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WERKLY HERALD must be band circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the serted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of

## THE SITUATION.

As far as we know by reports from the Army of the Potomac, there is no change in the movements of Gen. Meade, except that a cavalry reconnois sance went out to Front Royal yesterday, but with what results we are not informed. Our whole force is now across the river.

The rear guard of Gen. Lee's army left Martins burg at two o'clock on Saturday morning, a few cavalrymen picketing the other side of the Potomac. The river is falling rapidly.

General Lee is retreating his main force by Strasburg and Staunton, not by Culpepper as was

We have no later intelligence of the progress of affairs at Charleston. The journals of that city. on the 15th, anticipate its possible capture. They declare that no flag of truce shall meet our forces half way between the wharves and Fort Sumter, but the city will be defended street by street until it is a heap of rules, if it be so doomed The citizens are warned to prepare for the worst, and the aged, the women and the children are counselled to withdraw to places of shelter. The Augusta (Ga.) Sentind expresses a wholesome fear of General Gillmore's power with artillery, and recalls the fact that at Fort Pulaski he knocked that work to pieces like a house of cards, although it was considered next to Fort Sumter in impreg-

The despatch of our correspondent from Fortres Monroe intimates that another attack by our Monitors upon Fort Darling may be expected in a day or two. The feet had reached above City Point

The South is slarmed to terror by the recent de feats in the West and at Gettysburg. Jeff. Davis has issued a call for every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five at once to repair to the conscript camps. The news of the New York disturbances had reached Richmond, and the papers are exultant over it. They hall them as the beginning of a great Northern revolution, styling it a "good work" and "an excellent outbreak."

The rebel accounts which we give to-day of the late expedition of General Sherman's corps against Jackson, Miss., are most important. They show that the fighting was terrific, that the city was partially destroyed by the shelling from our batteries, and that the loss on both sides was very severe. General Osterhaus, one of our finest ca valry generals, is reported to have been killed by a cannon shot on the 12th inst., and that his body was met by one of General Pemberton's staff or its way to Vicksburg. The news of this con flict is contained in despatches from Jack son to the papers of Mobile, Montgomery, Augusta, and to the Richmond Enquirer. They comprise information from the scene of action from July 10th to the 16th. On the latter date it is stated in the despatch to Richmond that "the enemy made a heavy demonstration on our right and centre this afternoon; but Walker's and Loring's divisions repulsed them handsomely. The artillery fire was incessant, and our batteries replied gun for gun. The enemy sought shelter in the woods Heavy reinforcements for Grant continue to arcive, who are pressed on our right for the purpose of crossing Pearl river above and flanking us. The enemy are planting slege guns on their redoubts. It is supposed that to-morrow the remainder of Jackeon will be burned."

On the previous evening our troops were shelling the city tremendously. It is manifest from these statements that Jackson was only captured by General Sherman after a very obstinate and bloody conflict. We give a map in another column of the capital of Mississippi and its approsches

Rosecrans is doing finely with his army, driving the rebels before him. Despatches from Memphis, dated on the 17th, say that General Hurlbut's scouts had just arrived at Corinth, from Decatur and Jacksonville. They report that Bragg was retreating precipitately into Georgia, followed by Rosecrans' forces. General Rosecrans' advance was reported to be at Rome. Ga. The scouts troops here.

report that Bragg was endeavoring to make a action with Johnston, and that desertions from his army were numerous.

The rebel General Morgan is faring badly with his raid into Ohio. On Saturday his forces were overtaken near Pemaroy by Generals Hobson and Judah, who had formed a junction. Morgan, finding himself in close quarters, and learning that the ford at Buffington Island was well guarded, broke up his band into small squads in order to escape. One squad, with six pieces of artillery, made for the crossing at Buffington. Our gunboats drove them back, with the one hundred and fifty killed and drowned. Our cavalry charged and captured the battery, killing a number of the rebels. Colonels Wolford and Shackelford succeeded in capturing one lot of five hundred and seventy-five, and another of two hundred and seventy-five, besides nu-

Our cavalry was still in pursuit of the balance of the command, which is entirely broken up and scattered among the hills. The position of our forces is such that they can neither cross the Ohio or get much further north.

Fully thirteen hundred of the guerillas have already been captured, among them Colonels Ward, Dick Morgan and Basil Duke.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Africa at Halifax last even ng we have three days later news from Europe The American question was being widely dis-cussed, both by the papers and in Parliament discussion on the question of the recognition of the South, as it was not desirable to resume it or bind the government to pledge themselves as to future action. Roebuck postponed his answer till the 13th, but thought a better answer than his

would be heard before that day.

The impression created by the late news of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania was that the war was about to be brought to a close by the occupation Washington and the dictation of terms Jeff. Davis. The Times expects to hear of tha event "in a week." The Army and Navy Gazette, in view of the possibility of Jefferson Davis overthrowing President Lincoln, says:— "Should another government address us from Washington, it may be difficult, indeed impossible o refuse to acknowledge it."

In France the question received ministerial attention. Le Nord, speaking of an interview had between our Minister, Mr. Dayton, and M. Drouys de Lhuys, says that it has reason to believe tha Mr. Dayton did not declare that America would consider the recognition of the Confederate States as a casus belli, and that Drouyn de Lhuys asked would be well received at Washington, upon which Mr. Dayton said that it would not.

Contests between the Polish and Russian force were still occurring; but no engagement of in portance had taken place since our last advices. ols closed in London on the 11th inst. 921/2 a 923/2. The Liverpool cotton market, at the same date, was very quiet, without change in quotations. The sales for the week were 39,000 bales The breadstuffs, provisions and produce market were quiet, without change of importance.

MISCELLANBOUS NEWS.

It is stated that a mob attacked the railros effectually scattered, several being killed and wounded by the Hawkins Zouaves, and thirty takes

prisoners. Two Zouaves are reported killed.

The Vermont brigade will march to-day from t Battery up Broadway, around the statue of Wash ington, to the headquarters of Major General Dix, where they will report for duty. Brooks Brothers estimate their loss during the

riot at nearly \$90,000. The police are slowly recovering the property, thoughin a somewhat

The American Telegraph Company have estab lished an office at the corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. They have also opened an office at 95 Eighth avenue, near Fourteenth street.
According to the City Inspector's report, there were 663 deaths in the city during the past week, an increase of 196 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 77 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The re-capitulation table gives 8 deaths of alcoholism, 1 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c., 112 of the brain and nerves, 4 of the generative organs, 11 of the heart and blood vessels, 94 of the lungs, throat, &c., 11 of old age, 133 of diseases of the skin and wels and other digestive orans 49 of uncertain seat and general fevers. I un nown, 6 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 106 atives of the United States, 137 of Ireland, 51 of many, 6 of England, 2 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

balance of various foreign countries.

The cotton market was depressed yesterday, and middlings down to 68 cents, with sales of 850 bales reported.

The loggity for flour was moderate and for wheat and corn active; but prices in most instances favored buyers. In previsions and groceries transactions were moderate at drooping prices. Tailow and whiskey were in nost. Oils, metals and naval stores were dul ning. There was more doing in the freight line old. Gold rose to 127, and closed with an upward ten dency. Exchange was 138), a 139. Money was easy at 5 a 6 per cent. The bank statement above an increase of \$2,343,773 in deposits, and a decrease of \$1,596,381 is case and \$311,966 in specie.

All Calm No symptoms of disturbance of any kind occurred yesterday to change the peaceful aspect which the city wore on Saturday and Sunday. No attempt at violence was manifested in any quarter. The calm which some times heralds, but always succeeds the storm, was present everywhere, and, with the excep tion of the additional display of military uniforms about the Arsenal and other vicinities up town, no one would suppose that the peace of the metropolis had been so recently interrupted. The officials charged with the prosecution of the draft made no attempt to renew it, and, in the absence of any exasperating causes, the people preserved a perfectly orderly course. Business began to flow in its usual channels and the regular lines of travel

throughout the city were resumed. It is understood that a delegation of the capi talists of this city, of those who furnished the government with the one hundred and fifty millions of dollars on the breaking out of the rebellion, have gone to Washington for the purpose of consulting with the authorities there relative to the draft in this State. The Governor is assured that the quota required of this city can be at once furnished without resorting to the draft, and these capitalists will endeavor to convince the government of this fact and of the propriety of adopting this mode of raising

The Capture or Dispersion of Lee's

The recent heavy and crippling blows inflicted upon the rebellion, East and West, render it morally certain that all that is wanted to put an ead to the spurious Southern confederacy of Jeff. Davis is another meeting between the victorious and enthusiastic army of General Meade and the defeated, terribly cut up, retreating and demoralized army of General Lee. Without knowing anything of the exact movements of either army for some days past, we think it may be safely said that Lee, in the Shenandoah valley, is manœuvring to get out of it and back again to Richmond without another battle, if possible, while General Meade, with a due regard to the great object of crowning success, is vigilantly watching the movements of his adversary, and moving to cut him up or cut him off as the opportunity may offer.

We presume that the militia forces of Gene rai Couch, forming of themselves a very considerable army, may now be considered as withdrawn from further active operations. Otherwise those troops might now be exceed ingly useful to General Meade in protecting his communications while employing the Army of the Potomac en masse in direct pursuit of the enemy's columns, in order to bring them to a stand or piecemeal to destroy them. We are satisfied, however, that with the regular reinforcements which have been added to General Meade's army since the great battle of Gettysburg he will soon effect a final settlement with Lee, if the wily rebel leader can only be brought to the test of another engagement. But the half dozen passes over the Blue Ridge be tween Harper's Ferry and Staunton (over a hundred miles) afford so many doors of retreat to Lee by which he may escape unless vigilantly watched on both sides of the mountain at the same time. This, then, is the task which the situation of Lee's army in the Shenandoal valley enjoins upon General Meade—the task of overhauling the enemy's forces in a direct pursuit, or of intercepting them at or near some one of the Blue Ridge passes, with the main body of his army in good supporting distance.

General Meade's great opportunity for the capture or destruction of Lee's army was unfor mately lost at Williamsport. That army ! now at large; but even at Winchester it is nearly two hundred miles from Richmond; and upon his interior lines from Harper's Ferry deade has only to keep a vigilant eye upon the movements of Lee in order to intercept him by any route he may take. In fact, we believe that General Meade, dropping all these nice experiments of the strategy of hide and seek, has only to push directly up the Shenandoah valley after Lee to secure the overthrow and final dis persion of his army. Can any one imagine that his officers and soldiers from Mississippi, or Louisiana, or Alabama care any longer to be fight ing on the soil of Virginia after the loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson? or that his Tennessee regiments have any further interest in Richmond, with the expulsion of Bragg by General Rosecrans from Tennessee into Geor gial or that the chivalry of South Carolina are ambitious to await the issue of another battle of Gettysburg, when Charleston is in danger and Beauregard is clamorous for the return of his soldiers from Virginia?

It is not possible, considering these late dis-asters to their armies and their cause everywhere, that the soldiers of Lee, even the from Virginia and North Carolina, still cheris any confidence in their sinking cause. They must see that the situation of Jeff. Davis is as one; that nothing can save him; that ue the war for a Southern confederacy and that the glory to the Southern soldier escrificing his life for this Southern Utopia bas leparted, and that he has been grievously de frauded in the heavy sacrifices he has already made. It was understood throughout the rebellious States and by Lee's army that with his invasion of Pennsylvania would begin an ag gressive campaign which would surely culminate in the dietation of a treaty of peace by Lee from the White House at Washin for all their losses and all their disaste bellious States would be a th indemnified in the crowning achievement of a Southern confederacy, with its boundaries established according to the will of Gen. Lee. How great, then, must be the despondency and the despair of Lee's soldiers, in view of the fact that in this hopeful campaign it was only by the luckiest of accidents that his whole army escaped capture or destruction!

We are satisfied that Gen. Meade has forces with which this demoralized army of Lee may still be captured or cut to pieces and dispersed on its way to Richmond, and we trust that Lee will not be again allowed to get behind the Chickahominy. But, in any event, even if a slege may yet be required to secure Richmond, and reinforcements by many thou sands may be needed to fill up the wasted ranks of the Army of the Potomac, we cannot think that there is or will be any necessity for enforcing the conscription. From the readiness with which twenty thousand of our State militis were sent forward to the defence of Pennsylvania, it is manifest that the militia reserves in the several loyal States and the volunteering system will be quite sufficient to supply all de ficiencies and requirements in our armies to the end of the war. Grant that the Conscription act is a constitutional act, it is still offensive and odious to a large proportion of our laboring classes; and when the objects sought for by such an act can be promptly secured in other ways and by other means, surely it is the policy of wisdom to defer indefinitely the enforce ent of the obnoxious law.

We think the rebellion is nearly subdued that the war is nearly at an end, and that our late great victories, East and West, have done away with the necessity which might otherwise exist for the raising of a new army under the

WHO QUELLED THE RIOTS ON STATES On Staten Island there was the gr among the bankers, brokers, merchants, shi York on the appearance of a riot in that m burb of the metropolis. They ran here, there and everywhere in a state of alarm. At length Billy Wilson turned up and called for three andred of his old regiment to meet him. The very call was sufficient. The rioters immedi ately subsided, saying it was no use to attempt to resist colonel Wilson, and they submitted once. like the coon which came down from the tree, surrendering to the unerring rifle of Captain Scott, and saving him the trouble, of fetch-

The Recent Reign of Terror and the In-

The political press of this city, having much to cause and to encourage the recent riots now seems anxious to have them renewed. The niggerhead organs are evidently trying to make the conscription as onerous as possible, and the copperhead organs neglect no means to render it odious to the masses. Both these classes of incendiary newspapers publish articles calcu-lated rather to irritate than to soothe the ill feeling now prevalent. Some of the results their teachings they saw last week, and may, if they continue, shortly see again. We have for a long time predicted these results, and are consequently not surprised at them.

It is a very noticeable feature of the co of the niggerhead papers that they lose no op-portunity to give aid and comfort to the robels. This fact was amply illustrated last week, when the Tribune, Times and Post vied with each other in representing the outbreak in this city as the result of a rebel plot and a part of a deep laid rebel plan for raising a revolution in the North in favor of Jeff. Davis If these abolition assertions were true what greater encouragement could Jeff Davis desire? Overwhelmed as the rebel lead ers must have been by their succession of signa defeats, what other news could have brough them such comfort and consolation as the in ligence of an immense popular uprising at the North in behalf of their confederacy? This is undoubtedly what the abolitionists intend They know that the rebels are beaten. They know that unless something is done to prolon the war the Union will be restored before their conspiracy to abolitionize every secoded State can be accomplished. They know that to pro long the war it is necessary to inspirit Jeff Davis and weaken our armies. They have tries to do this by procuring foreign intervention, and have failed. They have tried to make bargain with the rebel leaders, as in the case of Conway and Mason, and have failed. As a last resort they have tried first to incite and then to mis represent popular disturbances at the North Here, logically and practically, we arrive at the motives of the niggerheads in exciting riots by violent and abusive articles and in assuring th rebels that the rioters are led by Jeff. Davis agents, sympathize with Jeff. Davis' rebellion and belong to a vast conspiracy to aid Jeff. Da vis' sinking cause. These motives are to keep up the war until the last cent is stolen from th national treasury and the last slave is transformed into an abolition voter.

It is almost unnecessary to say that the in cendiary and treasonable statements of the niggerhead organs are untrue. Jeff. Davis ba o party in this city except the abolition party The masses of our people are thoroughly loyal They have given more money and sent more men to the war than the people of any other two cities in the country. They have supplied and sustained the finances of the govern the sinews of the war. Why, the very classe said to have been engaged in the recent riots have contributed more soldiers to the Union armies than all the niggerheads in the nationin spite of poor Greeley's bombast about the nine hundred thousand radicals he promised to send and did not. The recent exhibitions of popular discontent were not caused by any hostility to the Union. They were fomented by the coppe head organs for political purposes, and by the scandalous, insulting and abusive articles in the abolition papers, and especially in the Tribun Times and Post, whose editors appear to hate the white race as intensely as they adore the black. The abolition leaders are aware that their only hope of maintaining political power is by the votes of emanelpated negroes. Their party has made such a dismal flasco in its attempt to administer the government that white voters can no longer be deluded into giving it sup port. Consequently the abolition deavoring to manufacture negro desvoring to manufacture negro voters, a unfortunate negroes last week. During this war thousands of blacks have been sacrificed to the ambition of the abolitionists, and the poor fellows who were hung during were but added to the hear we fix the chief responsibility of the recent clans, from Governor Seymour down, of their share of the blame. The copperhead papers should not have given occasion for the outbreak by harping upon and misrepresenting the Conscription act for political effect, and Governor Seymour ought to have arranged with the on authorities to furnish the quota o this State by volunteering, as he could have done, and so have relieved us of the draf altogether. As it was, however, both nigger head and copperhead organs sowed the wind and they came very near reaping the whirl wind a few days ago. If they now persist in provoking another storm they will not so easily

BRITISH CHIVALRY-MORE HELP FOR TH WEAR.-England is the Quixote of nations s ever sendy to break a lance in behalf of the distressed But unlike her Spanish model her chivalry and her interests go hand in hand This, to be sure, is purely accidental; and if her good actions sometimes prove profitable she is ot the less entitled to credit for them.

Just now she is in a sad state of concerabout a shaky potentate who has been hitherto supposed capable of taking care of himself His people have somehow got at loggerhead about the merits of the system of governmen stative, and unless he of which he is the repres gets foreign aid be and his dynasty will go by the board. England, ever ready to rush to the proffered her services, and the sympathy which need to be spent upon the nigger is now ex pended upon his Chinese rival. There is not a dookyard in Great Britain which does not re sound with the noise of work in progress for the new protege, and it is edifying to witness the sadden unanimity with which the British public have combined to further his interests.

We admire this spirit. It is highminded, it is consistent, and will carry with it its own

reward. It was by the exercise of similar be-nevolence that England acquired her Indian em-pire. She assisted the weak, and thereby came in for the heritage of the sinong. What she is now doing for the Emperor of China she would have done for Emperor Davis if he had not prematurely exhibited so much vigor. She has commendable dislike of taking the strong side. Now that he is getting weak in the loin he will command all her best efforts.

A short time since our London corres gave us a statement regarding some moneter iron-clads which were in progress in the Eaglish dockyards for his Colestiat Majesty. One

of them was, we see, launched at Liverpool on he 4th, and a formi form of a ram, two hundred and fifty feet in length and about nineteen hundred tons buran. It is furnished with Coles' revolving cupolas, and its plating is of a thickness that it is lated will render it impervious to any of the erdnance hitherto invented. It will prove, as may be imagined, quite a manageable vessel for the small rivers and canals of the Celestial Empire. Its construction in other respects as gues on the part of the Chinese a much more gues en the part of the Uninese a much much advanced knowledge of the science of artillery than has been hitherto attributed to them. Of course all this is fair and square; but would it not be well for us to take into consideration the chance of this iron monster being driver

by a storm or some other little accide

in Chinese progress, it would not be plet to have it brought thus closely home to us We do not say this is likely, but it is poss ment in preparing for it. Besides strengthen ing in every possible way the water appr to New York and our other seaboard cities, in-timation should at once be given to the English government of the consequences of such an event. An immediate declaration of war, the advance of an invading army into Canada and the launching of a host of privateers against her commerce are prospects which will per-haps deter Great Britain from further subserving the interests of the Emperor of China, at least through his Dromie of the Confederate

How Napoleon Will RECOGNIZE THE DAVIS GOVERNMENT.-We are assured that the Emperor of the French has hit upon the following lan to recognize the Southern confederacy:-He will order the newly constituted govern ment of Mexico, when it is formed, to recognize the South as an independent nation and to make with it such treaties as may be mutually beneficial. To render this plan all the more feasible Napoleon is new endeavoring to persuade Spain into a joint action with Mexico whenever the period may arrive for the proposed recognition. These intentions may perhaps be greatly modified when the news of our late giorious ictories reaches Europe. However, be that as it may, the plan above described is at present fully determined upon by Napoleon, and Gen. Forey, who, as Marshal of France, will reign over conquered Mexico, has received orders to

The new government of Mexico, or rather the French government over that country that very fact, all the more obnoxious to our oner or later a struggle will take place, and Napoleon will then be taught that the Monroe doctrine is not to be despised by Europe, and that Americans are determined to carry it out to the fullest extent. Spain believe, will feel but little inclined to act in concert with France in the cognition of the South, now that our victories have so weakened the power of the latter. It will be understood in Spain that, as we command the seas, the Spanish possessions in the West Indies would be at our mercy were the government of her Catholic Majesty Isabella Segundo to wantonly insult us by such a sterile show of ill will as the mock recognition would amount to. Afraid to act openly in the matter, Napoleon may resort to such a petty scheme as above described; but he will find that he has but given us the excuse for an attack upon him in Mexico, which would only end when his forces were driven from this con-

It is evident that at the termination of the esent rebellion, which is new near at hand, we shall have a large force at our command. Our fleet will also be most formidable, and we shall find it almost imperative to seek employ-ment for both our land and naval forces. The actions of the Emperor of the French have been so hostile to the North, he has evisced so great a desire for our dissolution, that we naturally long to make an adequate return. Nowhere shall we find a more fitting opportunity than in Mexico; and it is there, beyond all doubt, that we shall first strike a blow at the influence of continent. Napoleon will find, the we are at leisure to turn our to him, that on this continent the La races have no call, no chance whatever of sec-cess. His Majesty must have noticed, during his researches into ancient history, that be omans and the Greeks, whenever they had against whatever Power they could fasten a rievance upon. To keep large armies ployed seems also a matter that does not meet with his approval. Hence he might naturally suppose that we shall feel the same desire wh we have settled our present troubles and find ourselves with an overwhelming force on hand. We wonder that so sagacious a man as Napoleon should so little understand the resources and great future of this republic as to set himself in open bostility against it. We shall be much mis-taken if he does not have cause to see the error he has committed ere long. It may not be amiss to add here that England should have shown more foresight, as she will understand when we turn our arms against her in Canada.

THE RIOTS AND THE POWER OF THE CITY OFFI-CIALS.—The Tribune and other radical organs of this city are denouncing the Mayor and other city officials for inactivity for not putting down the rebellion. They seem to forget that there is no power in the city to quell a riot. The police is the only effective force in the city. Under the old charter of the city the Mayor had full power vested in him and the means placed at his dis-posal necessary to make abort work of rioters at any time. Bus the legislation of the black republicans at Albany during the last eight or nine years has taken from the Mayor all this power, rendering him powerless in times of riot. What power is left in the hands of city officials is so divided and split up that it is nade almost useless. So much for this per legislation of the reglablicans for our city.

The Payment of the Pennsylvania Mill-

Fatal Botier Explosion in Lowell. Lowes, Mass., July 20, 18 steam boiler exploded to-day in a brick building

INTERESTING PROM THE SOUTH

Every Able-Bedied Man Between Eighteen and Forty-five to be Immediately Conscripted.

The Robels Rejoicing Over the New York Riots.

Rifect of the News of the Fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The Iron-Clads Operating on the

James River,

Terror in the South FORTY-FIVE TO BE CONSCRIPTED.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.]

act of Congress, approved on the 27th September titled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to titled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1872, that the President be authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for thrusyears, unless the war shall have been sooner suded, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, at the time the call may be made, and who are not at such thus legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as is his judgment may be necessary to the public defence.

driving back the invaders now within the limits of the confederacy:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Bavis, Prosident of the Confederate States of America, do by virtue of the powers vested in me as aforesaid, call out and place in the unitary service of the Confederate States, all white men rest done to said States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempted from military service, and I do hereby order and direct that all persons subject to this call and not now in the military service, and I do hereby order and direct that all persons subject to the call and not now in the military service, and I do hereby order not being the large persons and the control of the confederacy of the cohorty camp, established in the respective States of which they may be residents; under penson being held and punished as provided in said laws.

And I do Jurther order, and direct that the enrelies officers of the avorral States proceed at once to carroll all persons embraced within the terms of this produmation,

organization.

Given under my hand and the scal of the Confedent states of America, at the city of Richmond. this fifteen day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand and many three.

By the President—J. P. Benjamn, Scoretary of State.

By the President—J. P. Bentamn, Secretary of States.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.]

Bioliming Of Chiaos.

Riot, murder and conflagration have begun in New York. It is a world's wonder that this good usek did not commence long ago: and this excilcul outbreak may be the opening scene of the teevitable revolution which is the tear to pieces that most votten society and tene the Northern half of the old American Diston a desert of Disconcied outs. We bid if good speed.

But all this may have little or no effect on the war, at least for a long time. Let us not deceive ourselvos; for internal revolution and even utter ruin in a mation by no means weakens it for foreign aggression, of which revolutionary France is a notable example. The next is cheering to us, indeed, because it portends the breaking down of the whole structure of Yankee society. Yet the greecess may be long; and in the meanatime the deeporate energy of their war for conquest of the confederacy may grow more furious for a season.